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# RESERVIST

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## KNOW YOUR RESERVE LEADERS



*CAPT Harold R. Cotton*

Captain Harold R. Cotton, USCGR, was born on March 11, 1915 in Philipston, Massachusetts. He was graduated from high school in Athol, Massachusetts, and continued his education at Tusculum College, Greenville, Tennessee, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree. Later he entered Law School at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, and earned his LLB degree in June 1942.

Captain Cotton entered the Cadet Reserve Course at the Coast Guard Acad-

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## RESERVE TRAINING REVIEWED

During the past year the Office of Reserve directed its efforts toward an overall strengthening of the Reserve training program at all levels. Among matters receiving most urgent attention were: increased emphasis upon development of the RL trainee during his period of initial active duty for training; standardization of programs at all levels; increased emphasis upon satisfactory performance in terms of promotion; attempts to improve the qualifications of the commissioned officer corps of the Reserve. Each of these areas will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

A problem in Reserve training has been the early identification of the part each man will play in meeting the mobilization requirements of the Coast Guard. Each District is now required to identify, on the initial active duty for training orders, the type of training unit to which the individual will return upon completion of initial active duty for training. This permits selective assignment for post-recruit training (port security oriented training for personnel returning to ORT-UPS; shipboard experience for ORT-UAG personnel). The objective is to have the entire training program directed toward a basic qualification in a specialty related to the man's unit and his mobilization assignment.

The post-recruit training portion of the initial active duty for training phase of our program has two primary changes in approach. First, an afloat training program has been developed and standardized for all vessels engaged in providing Reserve training as a primary mission. This permits all Reservists

to be exposed to the same basic training experience.

Second, presently under development is a program for post-recruit training in the field of port security. This program is envisioned as containing 6-8 weeks of port security school at Yorktown and 3-5 weeks of on-the-job experience at an operating Captain of the Port installation.

A necessary ingredient of a successful total program is recognized to be the individual's readiness to enter into the inactive duty training program with the proper basic foundations. A supplement to the practical experiences afforded during the initial period of active duty for training is a requirement instituted in January 1967 that each Reservist, who has not completed the appropriate SN/FN correspondence course before being released to inactive duty, may retain the course for completion subsequent to assignment to the inactive reserve. This requirement enables a Reservist to be promoted to pay grade E-3 shortly after return to his Reserve unit and prepares him for immediate entry into the petty officer training program of his unit.

The active duty for training program has been strengthened by adding new courses at both Alameda and Yorktown. The planning for this program commenced in November 1966 and culminated this fall with the most successful Alameda program in Reserve history. Over 1600 Reservists received training in 32 specialties. New courses will be offered in 1968 and succeeding years upon completion of analysis of the previous year's results. These courses

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have been directed toward professional improvement in several specialties for both officers and men.

In addition, longer range planning was commenced in November 1966 for the USCGC COURIER program which resulted in the training of over 1600 reservists through September of this year. Other actions that were taken which are considered too lengthy to describe in detail are:

1. Promulgation of the Organized Reserve Inspection List to require standardization of ORTU Administration and Training.

2. Promulgation of guidelines for assignment of performance marks for enlisted personnel to recognize the training effort put forth by Reservists.

3. Requirement for district commanders to identify appropriate VTU members with mobilization assignments thereby directing their designator and training toward that assignment.

4. Added emphasis on rate training and de-emphasis of specialty training for nonrated personnel during periods of active duty for training.

5. Standardization of vessels for the capability to carry two Monomoy surfboats and the assignment of boats thereto.

6. Development of District Reserve Training Boat Allowances and the coordination thereof with the Multi-Year Plan.

7. Promulgation of the Reserve Boat Manual to standardize operation and maintenance of boat training.

8. Promulgation of the Inactive Duty Afloat Training Guide designed to prepare the Reservist for training underway during a week-end drill.

9. In the final stages of development is a program to consolidate the emergency service ratings of Port Securityman, Dangerous Cargoman, and Firefighter. In conjunction with this program, there is being developed a Port Securityman third and second correspondence course, written on the programmed learning format, which is a supplemental training device. For the use of the Reserve training unit, there has been developed a new Port Security training manual which was under review when this issue went to press. As a further augmentation of this program, the correspondence course on the Dangerous Cargo regulations (46 CFR) has recently been completed and made available for distribution.

10. The Navy Boatswain's Mate third class and Quartermaster third class cur-

ricula have been adapted for Coast Guard Reserve use by preparation of supplements.

Several projects have been initiated in an effort to improve the effectiveness of the inactive duty portion of Reserve Training. Plans are being made to realign rate training authorization for Reserve units. Many units are now authorized to conduct training programs for which they lack one or more of the basic ingredients necessary for a productive training program: (1) sufficient numbers of trainees; (2) sufficient numbers of qualified instructors; and (3) adequate training devices and facilities. Two objectives are in mind in the realignment program: (1) transfer of personnel, where possible, to concentrate personnel training in a given specialty to a single unit in each geographic area; and (2) review of the capability of each unit to train in the specialties now authorized, with an insistence that the requirements outlined above be met in all cases.

Separate studies have commenced to inquire into the use of self-study courses for "off rate" training in ORTU's and to inquire into the practicability of using Regular service personnel as instructors in ORTU's.

Soon to be promulgated is a Commandant Instruction which will define satisfactory performance in terms of advancement effort within a time frame as well as drill attendance and performance of active duty for training.

Plans are under development for the standardization of guidelines for instructor qualifications and the utilization of *qualified* Reserve instructors on a TAD basis to other Reserve training units within a district.

Under development is a requirement for commissioned officers to qualify for secondary designators appropriate to their ORTU training as well as specialty mobilization assignment.

The Reserve Program has gained strength in the past and is continuing to do so. A continuing progressive program is anticipated. Probably one of the most important papers concerning the Coast Guard Reserve is the recently issued Executive Order 11366 dated 4 August 1967. As indicated in the October issue of the RESERVIST, this order provides for the involuntary order to active duty, for up to twenty-four months, of those members of the Ready Reserve who have a remaining military obligation and who are not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a training unit of the Ready Reserve. It is believed that this Executive Order will prove to be a major factor in a strong Coast Guard Reserve.

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emy in August 1942 and was commissioned as an Ensign in December of that year. He has served on active duty in the Seventh Coast Guard District, being assigned to Captain of the Port activities in Miami, Tampa, and Banana River, Florida.

He attended the Naval Training Center Recognition School in Columbus, Ohio, prior to being assigned to the USCGC CUYAHOGA on duty in the Caribbean area. He was detached from the cutter in June 1945 to attend the Naval Training Center at Miami, Florida, for a refresher course. In 1945 Captain Cotton was released to inactive duty.

Captain Cotton returned to active duty in the Seventh Coast Guard District in November 1950. In December of that year he was transferred to Coast Guard Headquarters and assigned to the Regulations Section of the Reserve Division. From September 1958 until September 1961, Captain Cotton served as the Assistant Director of Reserve at the Third Coast Guard District. He served as the Assistant Director of Reserve in the Second Coast Guard District until July 1962, and then as the Director of Reserve in that district.

In August 1963 Captain Cotton returned to Headquarters where he served as Staff Legal Assistant and, Chief, Reserve Administration Division. His last year he served as Deputy Chief, Office of Reserve. Captain Cotton reported to the Seventh Coast Guard District in July of this year as Chief, Reserve Division.



*RADM M. W. Stoffle is piped aboard during his official visit to ORTAUG 08-83558, New Orleans, Louisiana. He inspected unit personnel, classrooms, and shops. An interesting highlight of the visit was the administering by RADM Stoffle of the commissioning oath as Ensign to Boatswain's Mate second class Richard S. Hays. ENS Hays has been a member of the unit for the last two years and is an architect in civilian life employed by RADM Stoffle's architectural firm.*





## THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

The Coast Guard Reserve's five-year plan, developed under Rear Admiral L. M. Thayer, USCG, the first flag officer whose sole responsibility was Reserve affairs, has been reviewed, amended, and forwarded to higher authority—the Commandant, Treasury budget officers, and the Bureau of the Budget—several times in the past three years. Although each revision received approval at some levels, none of the revised plans was accepted and enthusiastically endorsed by all of the higher echelons.

It is believed that the main reason for non-acceptance was the fact that no serious study of the entire Reserve program from principles to end product, from numbers to costs, and from previous missions to future missions was ever accomplished.

Last month the Commandant directed that a comprehensive study of the Reserve be undertaken and completed by 31 December 1967. This study is called "Analysis of Requirements for Reserve Training," and no area of interest to the Coast Guard Reserve is exempt. The study is headed by the Deputy Chief, Office of Reserve, CAPT George I. Garner, USCGR, whose legal training, long experience, common sense, good judgment, and close association with the Reserve program make him the logical choice for this assignment. He is assisted by Commander Sidney A. Vaughn, of Coast Guard Headquarters War Plans Staff, Lieutenant Commander Allan C. Peck, Reserve Training Division, Lieutenant P. R. Taylor, Reserve Programs Division, and Mr. Charles G. Callahan, Assistant Chief of the Internal Audit Division.

This study is being so carefully outlined and its elements are being researched in such depth that it should provide a sound foundation for the Coast Guard Reserve for the foreseeable future. If approved by the Commandant, this study will be the basis of a new five-year plan, which we hope and expect will receive acceptance and approval at every level up to and including the Congress.

As soon as the study can be published we will send out to all of you the essen-

## Individual Reservists May Be Called To Active Duty If Not Fulfilling Their Reserve Obligation

The Commandant has promulgated procedures implementing the authority contained in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 which provides that certain individual Reservists who are not satisfactorily fulfilling their obligation will be eligible for up to 24 months of active duty service.

The new procedures are effective immediately. However, it is expected that the first individuals affected would not be called to active duty sooner than January 1968.

The new rules are designed to assure greater equity in fulfilling military service obligations. The individuals who will be affected are those enjoying a draft deferment without fully contributing to the readiness of Reserve units.

The Commandant's action follows the signing of Executive Order No. 11366 by the President authorizing an involuntary order to active duty of any member of the Ready Reserve who:

1. Is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in a unit of the Ready Reserve scheduling 48 drills annually, and
2. Has not fulfilled his statutory Reserve obligation, and
3. Has not served on active duty or active duty for training for a total of

24 months.

The implementing regulations provide that, except in cases of extreme hardship, critical occupation, or elimination of the individual's unit by choice of the Government, Reservists who are unable or unwilling to serve the full period of their enlistment in drilling units will be ordered to active duty for a period of two years less any period of active duty or active duty for training they may have already served.

The new rules do not apply to Reservists who have already served two years on active duty or have completed their obligated term of service. They do apply to all other Reservists who are attached to Administrative Reserve Units in training category H, members of drilling units who currently are not participating satisfactorily, or those who fail to do so hereafter.

Under the regulations, an affected individual will be allowed a grace period until 30 November 1967 to join or rejoin a unit, establish a case justifying discharge or deferment, or transfer to another branch of the Armed Forces.

Commandant Instruction 1590.9 dealing with this subject has been given wide distribution to the field and all members who might be affected should receive notification of the new policies with elaborating instructions.

## SOMEBODY FORGOT TO REMEMBER

The following are offered as reminders to Reservists on subjects of interest to them. The editor of the RESERVIST welcomes suggested items for this column.

1. Reservists should remember to submit a new application for BAQ (CG-4170) to their district commander (r), if there has been a change in dependency, marital, or military status.
2. When investigating illness or injury sustained by Reservists, investigating officers are reminded to enclose a copy of the individual's ACDUTRA or INACDUTRA orders as appropriate. These orders are required to substantiate the individual's duty status when disabled.

tial elements and conclusions.

R. R. WAESCHE

## Coast Guard Reservist Makes Chief During First Enlistment

During his first eight-year enlistment, Chief Yeoman Stone has advanced from the bottom of the enlisted ladder to Chief in just seven years and seven months. On 1 August 1967, Petty Officer Gordon F. Stone was promoted to Chief Yeoman (Provisional). In addition to his rapid advancement, Chief Stone has made Chief at the young age of twenty-six. Enlisting on 4 January 1960, he has been assigned to ORTUPS (O) 01-82065 Salem, Massachusetts since he returned from six months active sea duty in July 1960. Later advancements included YN3 on 1 January 1962, YN2 on 1 July 1963, and YN1 on 1 June 1965.

Chief Stone also received the Coast Guard Reserve Meritorious Service Rib-

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bon on 27 March 1966 and many letters of commendation for his performances while on active duty for training. In January 1968 he will re-enlist and expects to remain in the Coast Guard Reserve for twenty or more years. Promotion to warrant grade is his next goal.



Chief Yeoman Stone is congratulated by his commanding officer, LCDR J. J. Frackleton.

## SERVICEWIDE EXAMINATIONS

All those Reservists who want to take the April servicewide examinations are reminded to make sure that they have completed their required correspondence courses. Only those applicants who have met all the requirements for participation in the examination will be able to take the April examination. (See the August-September issue of the RESERVIST.)

## PORT SECURITY TRANSPARENCIES DEVELOPED

A port security transparency set is available to improve unit training. The set consists of overhead transparencies on small craft fire fighting, pier inspection, fire equipment, fire protection equipment, pier construction, and pier fires. The sets will be distributed to selected port security Reserve training units and to district offices.



HAIR—Keep sides and back closely trimmed. Top hair to be not more than three inches long. Shave daily.

## New Mobilization Branch Established

In conjunction with plans to centralize the Coast Guard Reserve mobilization system, a new Mobilization Branch (RP-3) has been established under the Chief, Reserve Program Division, Office of Reserve at Coast Guard Headquarters. Previously, mobilization was a function of the Plans and Mobilization Branch which has been redesignated as the Plans Branch (RP-1).

In May 1966, the Commandant authorized the establishment of the new branch, and the initial phase of studies to evaluate the present system and establish the criteria for a new centralized system were instituted at that time. With this phase now completed, the new branch became operational on 1 September 1967 and begins its second phase of operations in coordinating the proposed transition from a decentralized system to a centralized system. The third and final phase will be the implementation of the new system during fiscal year 1968.

In addition to administering the Coast Guard Reserve personnel mobilization assignment system, the Mobilization Branch will maintain a liaison with appropriate Department of Defense agencies and provide statistical data relative to Reserve personnel strength and mobilization requirements.

## TWO AMENDMENTS MADE TO CG-296

Amendments 7 and 8 have been written to the Administrative Manual for Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296. Among the major changes in Amendment 7 are a clarification of transfers from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve, an updating of the Reserve classes presently being used in the personnel accounting system, and a new Chapter 13 on physical examinations, immunization, and physical conditioning of Reservists serving on inactive duty.

The most significant changes included in Amendment 8 are a new Chapter 12 and a revised index. Chapter 12 gives current information concerning the policies, entitlements, and procedures governing the administration of the clothing program for members of the Coast Guard Reserve. The revised index reflects recent changes to CG-296, eliminates previous inaccurate and ineffective data, and adds references to subjects not previously listed.

## Reserve Directives Since Last Issue

Since the last issue of the RESERVIST, the following additional Reserve directives have been issued.

- 22 August 1967 Furnishing the Selective Service System with Information Needed for Determining Induction Quotas and Classifying Registrants — COMDT INST. 1140.1.
- 8 September 1967 FY 1968 District CO-XO Conference; change in representation to — COMDT-NOTE 1500.
- 8 September 1967 Policy governing assignment of obligated personnel in the Coast Guard Reserve —COMDT INST. 1570.9.
- 18 September 1967 Reserve officer selection board; results of— COMDTNOTE 1401.
- 19 September 1967 District Policy Boards; submission of reports— COMDTNOTE 5420.

## RESERVIST Celebrates 14th

With this issue, the Coast Guard RESERVIST begins its fifteenth year of publication. The Editor and members of the Office of Reserve look forward to another year of keeping Reservists informed on Reserve matters—and to a continued flow of the stories and the pictures that you want to share with other Reservists.

### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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